

UV Astronomy in Europe: The Current Scene and Future Propects

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ESA - 20 MEMBER STATES & GROWING

- 18 EU states (AT, BE, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, IT, GR, IE, LU, NL, PT, PL, RO, SE, UK) plus NO & CH
- Cooperation Agreements: Estonia, Slovenia, Hungary, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta & Slovak Republic; Bulgaria negotiating; Discussions ongoing with Croatia
- Canada takes part in some programmes under a long-standing Cooperation Agreement



OBJECTIVES

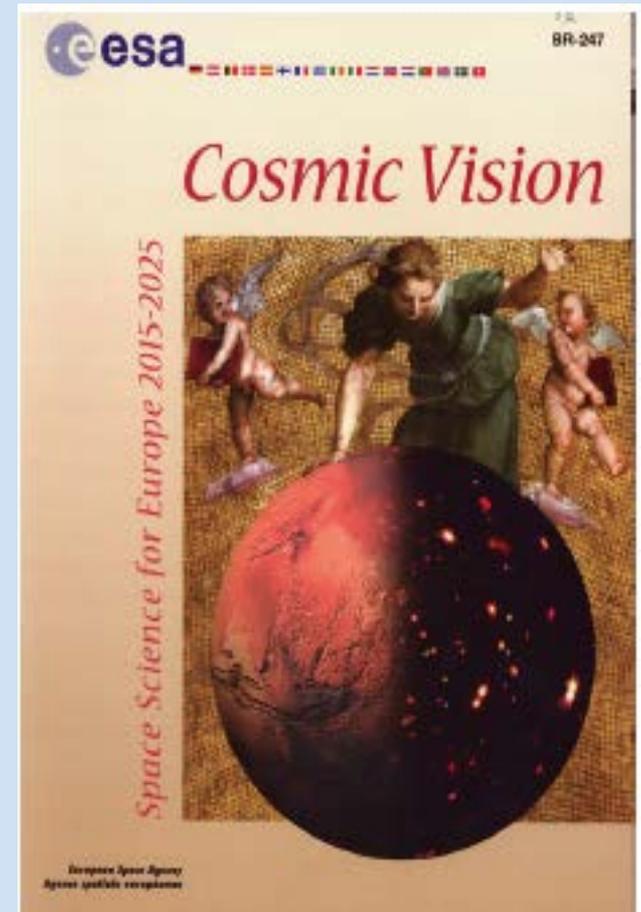
- Provide best space tools possible for scientific community to achieve & sustain excellence, leading the world with discoveries and innovation.
 - Choice of projects by scientific excellence
 - Selection by competition in a bottom-up process (peer review)
 - Stability for scientific research teams
 - Reference science framework for the community, national agencies and international partners
- Contribute to sustainability of space capabilities & infrastructures in Europe
 - Provide continuity to industry
 - Foster technological innovation
 - Attract bright minds to space activities
 - Provide perspective to launch services and operations

BASICS OF THE SCIENCE PROGRAMME

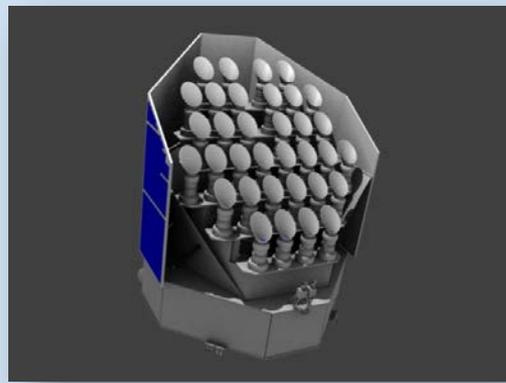
- Programme is science driven
 - Bottom-up processes, relying on broad community input & peer review
- Programme is mandatory
 - All member states contribute pro-rata to GDP
- ESA funds spacecraft, launcher, spacecraft operations & part of the science operations
- Member States fund payloads and rest of science ops.
 - Missions are partnerships

COSMIC VISION “GRAND THEMES”

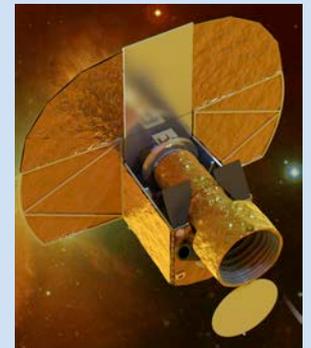
- Follows on from “Horizon 2020” and “Horizon 2020+”
 - What are the conditions for planetary formation & the emergence of life ?
 - How does the Solar System work?
 - What are the physical fundamental laws of the Universe?
 - How did the Universe originate and what is it made of?
- Four different mission types: Large (“L”), Medium (“M”), Small (“S”), Opportunity (“O”)



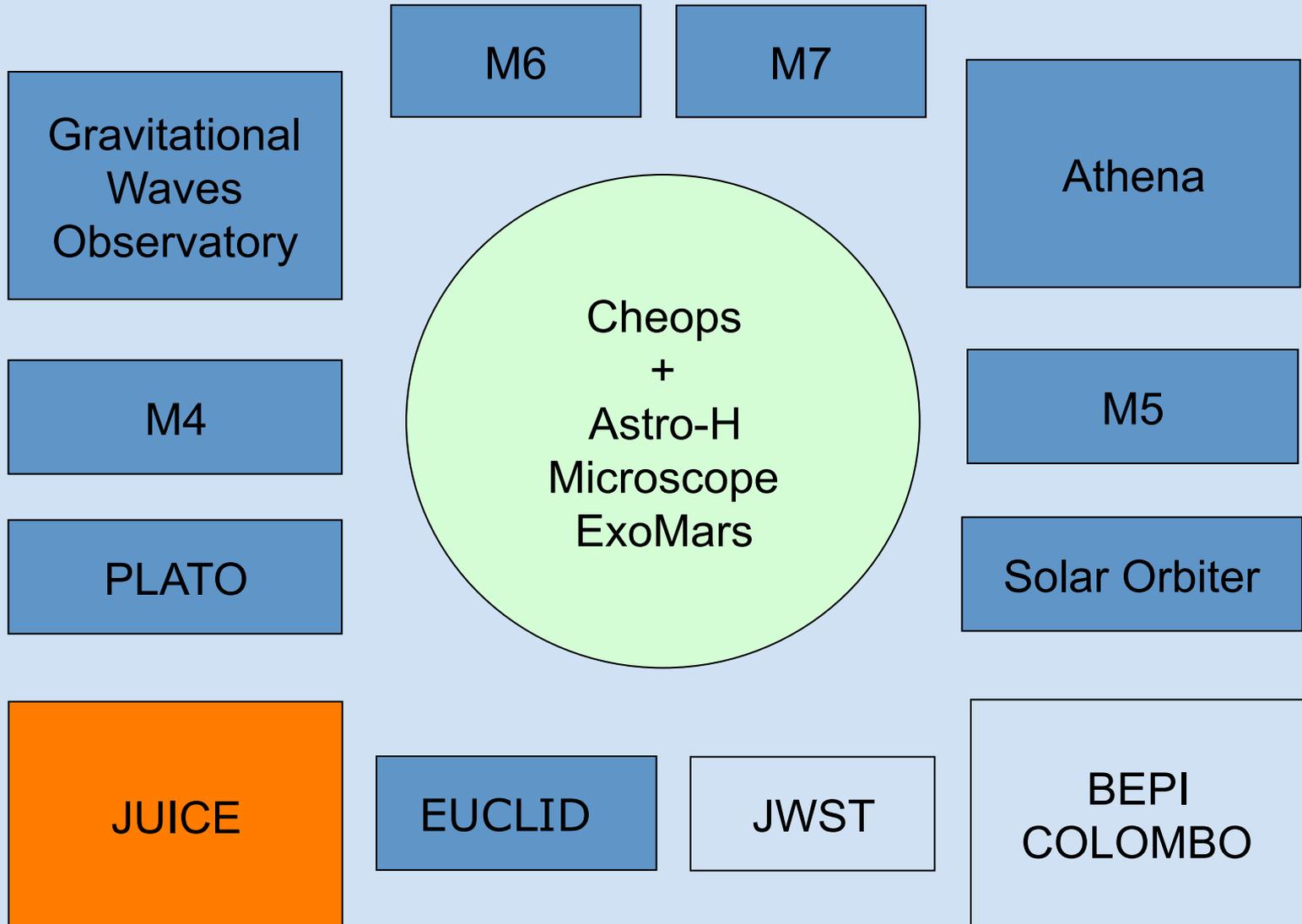
MISSIONS



- Large - high innovation content
 - European flagships, with non-enabling contributions from international partners
 - 1 B€ class, 1 every 7-8 years
- Medium - use of current cutting-edge technology
 - Can have substantial international contributions, or can be a contribution to a mission from another agency
 - 500 M€ class, 1 every 3-4 years
- Small - New element, still “experimental”
 - Fast and with ESA CaC = 50 M€
 - Increase flight opportunities for European scientists
- Opportunity - contribution to other agencies



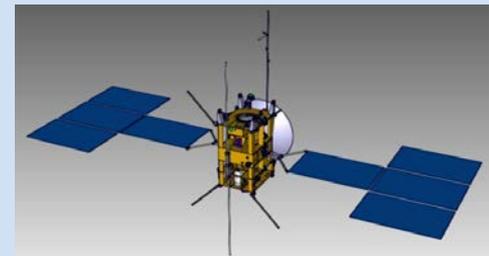
COSMIC VISION (2015-2035)



COSMIC VISION - THE MISSIONS



- The approved missions in the Cosmic Vision programme, in order of launch date, are:
 - Solar Orbiter (M1) - study of the SUN
 - CHEOPS (S1) - transits from known exo-planets
 - Euclid (M2) - search for dark energy
- The missions that have been selected, but have not yet received final approval are:
 - JUICE (L1) - Jupiter & its icy moons
 - PLATO (M3) - search for exo-planets down to Earth masses
 - Athena (L2) - X-ray observatory
- The Science theme has been selected for:
 - Gravitational wave mission (L3)



Potential for future UV missions

- EUVO submitted to L theme selection process
 - Recognised low likelihood of success
 - Placeholder to keep UV in ESA consciousness
- Strong interest in UV remains present in EU
 - Arago proposal for M4
 - SIRIUS EUV proposal for S1 and S2
 - Other ideas under discussion
- M4 in down-select now
 - No UV interest, Arago did not make technical cut

Future ESA prospects

- M5 call later in 2015
 - Arago will be resubmitted
 - Maybe other ideas, but not flagship scale
- Appetite within ESA hierarchy for flagship involvement
 - Along the lines of ESA contributions to HST & JWST
- We have set up an adhoc committee to promote EU links to ATLAST/HDST
- Future M calls provide capacity for ESA contributions

